

SENATE TAKES UP NAVAL BILL

Revised Measure Provides for Big Increase in Armament

A DEFINITE PROGRAM FOR THREE YEARS

Many Changes from the House Provisions—Eight Capital Ships

Washington, July 14.—The naval appropriation bill was taken up by the Senate yesterday to be kept before it until a final vote is taken.

The measure as reported by the naval committee substitutes eight capital ships the coming year for the House's five and specifies completion for the navy general board's five year building program within three years.

As it passed the House the bill provides for five battle cruisers and no battleships and contains no provision for a building policy extending into the future.

A program of four battleships and four battle cruisers for the coming year and completion in a five year program of 16 capital ships two years earlier than intended, was decided on by the Senate navy committee after conferences with Secretary Daniels.

The three year program calls for an expenditure of \$888,180,576 of which \$315,836,843 is appropriated for 1917. New construction in 1917 would cost \$110,726,000. The House bill called for a total expenditure of \$269,000,000 in 1917.

The general board's program provides for this construction:

Ten dreadnoughts (four this year.)

Six battle cruisers (four this year.)

"HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not grip. Price 25c. of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ten scout cruisers (four this year.)

Five fleet submarines (none this year.)

Fifty destroyers (ten this year.)

Fifty-eight coast submarines (27 this year.)

Three oil fuel ships (one this year.)

One oil ship, one hospital ship, one transport.

Two destroyer tenders (one this year.)

One fleet submarine tender.

Two ammunition ships (one this year.)

Two gunboats (one this year.)

The House bill would bring the total enlisted strength of the navy up to 63,000 but the Senate committee inserted a provision to provide for a peace strength of 74,700 and to give the president power to recruit the navy's full strength to 87,000 in an emergency.

BOMBAY PUTS BAN ON MRS. ANNIE BESANT

Kept Out of State Because of Her Activities for Home Rule for India.

London, July 14.—Mrs. Annie Besant, one of the leaders of the movement for home rule for India, has been prohibited under the Defense of India act from entering the Bombay presidency, says a Bombay dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Mrs. Annie Besant was elected president of the Theosophical society at London in 1907. She has made several lecture tours in America. Her activities in the Indian home rule movement have not been generally reported in this country.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE UP ROWING.

Will Withdraw from Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

New York, July 14.—It was announced officially by a man influential in the athletics of Columbia university that Columbia would withdraw from the Intercollegiate Rowing association, discontinue college rowing and that Coach Rice would probably go to Cornell to replace Charles E. Courtney.

No reasons are assigned for the withdrawal of Columbia from the association.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Boston—Boston and Chicago, rain.

At Washington—Detroit 3, Washington 1.

At New York—Cleveland 3, New York 5, called at the end of the 8th on account of darkness.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	45	32	.584
Cleveland	45	33	.577
Boston	43	34	.558
Chicago	40	36	.526
Detroit	41	37	.526
Washington	39	37	.513
St. Louis	35	43	.449
Philadelphia	18	54	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Pittsburgh—Boston and Pittsburgh, rain.

At St. Louis—(1st game) Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 2; (2d game) Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 0.

At Cincinnati—(1st game) New York 5, Cincinnati 2; (2d game) New York 4, Cincinnati 7.

At Chicago—Philadelphia 5, Chicago 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	44	28	.611
Philadelphia	40	31	.563
Boston	37	30	.552
New York	35	36	.493
Chicago	37	41	.474
Pittsburgh	34	38	.472
St. Louis	35	44	.443
Cincinnati	32	46	.410

Baseball Briefs.

Tommy Daly caught his first regular game of the season for the Cleveland Indians yesterday. Daly won his reputation when he hit out a home run in the presence of the king of England on the world's tour of the Giants and White Sox in 1914. On this trip Daly caught for the White Sox.

Another instance of lack of judgment was shown when Nunamaker kicked up a fuss over bad umpiring. Nunamaker was indefinitely suspended by Ban Johnson, president of the American league.

Getz or Olsen will probably play the shortstop position for Brooklyn in the future, as Charles Ebbetts has asked waivers on O'Mara.

Fritz Maizel of the Giants had a uniform on yesterday for the first time since he broke his collarbone two months ago. Maizel did no hard playing, simply indulging in light practice.

President Hempstead is very busy in the West trying to find new players with which to strengthen the Giants. So it will be wise to watch the columns for any big deal that may be pulled off any day.

Fohl tried out a new man on the mound in Wednesday's game, a man named Gould. In the four frames that he pitched, he struck out six, allowed one hit and passed but one. His work was applauded by the New York fans time and time again.

One of the most cowardly acts that a fan can possibly lower himself to was executed in the eighth inning of Tuesday's game, when Tris Speaker ran into deep center and pulled down a line drive. After the catch, a fan stood up in the center field bleachers and threw a pop bottle at Speaker's head, barely missing him as it sailed past. Immediately Speaker and a few New York recruits started for the bleachers, but could not climb over the wall, thus making the coward safe. Business Manager Sparrow sent two policemen over to make the arrest, but no one in the bleachers seemed inclined to point out the offender, and so he went unpunished. If the fellow could have been identified, the New York management would have had him arrested and prosecuted.



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Baseball Days Are Good Days!

Everybody's happy; out for a good time; business cares are forgotten; there's the joy of being outdoors and the thrill of a "good catch" or a daring "steal"—but you know all about it if you're a regular "fan." Sometimes the hot sun makes it a little uncomfortable, but who cares if they're dressed right?

"Dixie Weaves" for Baseball Days

They're cool, light weight, comfortable suits; the kind you put on and forget. HART SCHAFFNER & MARX make them so the style's right—the fit is guaranteed.

"Dixie Weaves" don't have to be laundered; they're all wool and keep shape; they're batting nearly 1,000 in the big league of American men: have any pattern or coloring you like; Blues, Grays, Stripes, Checks—\$12 up.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

122 North Main Street

'Phone 66-W

Gee! But It's Hot!



Sanford's Ginger

Makes life worth living through hot weather for those who suffer from heat, exhaustion, insomnia, poor stomachs or weak bowels or nerves.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatic and fresh, ready for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Baseball

ON ITALIAN A. C. GROUNDS OFF BERLIN STREET

Saturday, July 15

Burlington

VS. Italian A. C.

Game called at 3 o'clock sharp

Palmer and Hamilton will be the Burlington battery. Weafer and Comolli for the Italians.

Admission 25c Ladies Free Grandstand, 10c

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke Jam it in a jiffy pipe or roll up a cigarette. It's great! Toppies 5 cent bags, tins 10 cent tins, 5 cent and half-pound tins.

\$85,000,000 U. S. AID FOR RURAL ROADS

Recent Legislation Provides for a System of Improved Highways—How States May Secure the Funds Is Related.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—The sum of \$85,000,000 of federal funds is made available for the construction of rural roads, by the passage of the federal aid road bill which became a law on July 11, 1916. Of this sum, \$75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural post roads under co-operative arrangements with the highway departments of the various states, and \$10,000,000 is to be expended for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

The act limits the federal government's share in road-work in co-operation with the states to 50 per cent of the estimated cost of construction. Federal aid may be extended to the construction of any rural post road, excluding all streets or roads in towns having a population of 2,500 or more except the portions of such streets or roads on which the houses are, on an average, more than 200 feet apart.

Five million dollars is made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and thereafter the appropriation is increased at the rate of five millions a year until 1921, when the sum provided is \$25,000,000, making a total of \$75,000,000. In addition, an appropriation of \$10,000,000 a year for 10 years, a total of \$10,000,000, is made available for the development of roads and trails wholly or partly within the national forests.

The class of roads to be built and the method of construction are to be mutually agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the state highway departments.

Apportionment of Funds Among States. The act provides that after making necessary deductions for administering its provisions—not to exceed 3 per cent of the appropriation for any one fiscal

year—the secretary of agriculture shall apportion the remainder of each year's appropriation in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each state bears to the total area of all the states;

One-third in the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total population of all the states;

One-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each state bears to the total mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in all the states.

Project statements setting forth the proposed construction of any rural post road or roads in a state are to be submitted by the state highway department to the secretary of agriculture, and upon approval by the secretary all necessary surveys, plans, specifications and estimates must be furnished. The roads projected must be of a substantial character, and items covering engineering, inspection and unforeseen contingencies are not to exceed 10 per cent of the total estimated cost of the work.

Upon completion of the work as approved by the secretary, the amount set aside for the project is to be paid to the proper state official. The secretary of agriculture is given authority in his discretion to make partial payments as the work progresses, but not in excess of the federal government's pro rata share of the labor and material which have been actually put into construction work, nor in excess of \$10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than 20 feet clear span. All construction work is subject to the inspection and approval of the secretary of agriculture.

States Charged with Maintenance. The various states securing aid under the provisions of the act are charged with the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface, considering the type of the road, but are not obligated to make extraordinary repairs or undertake reconstruction. If, after due notice, a state fails to maintain a federally aided road properly, the secretary is required to refuse further aid until the road has been properly repaired at state expense.

\$10,000,000 for Roads and Trails in the National Forests. The sum of \$10,000,000 is made available in yearly appropriations of \$1,000,000 for the co-operative construction and maintenance of roads and trails within or partly within the national forests by the United States, states, territories or counties in which the forests lie. Expenditures for this purpose are not to exceed 10 per cent of the value of the timber and forage resources available for income upon the national forests where the roads or trails are constructed. Beginning with the next fiscal year after an agreement is made between the secretary of agriculture and a state, territory or county for the co-operative construc-

tion of such roads, 10 per cent of all revenues from such forest are to be applied toward reimbursing the U. S. government for funds expended in road work until the whole amount advanced shall have been returned.

Purpose of Road Building in the Forests.

The objects sought through federal aid to roads in the national forests are thus explained by the secretary of agriculture in his annual report for 1915, in which he recommends such legislation as well as federal aid to rural post roads:

"The real agricultural problem within and near the forests is to make possible the successful occupancy and development of the lands that already have been opened to entry or actually patented. The mere private ownership of land does not insure successful use of it. In Oregon and Washington alone there are about 3,000,000 acres of logged-off land, much of it agricultural in character, now lying idle. In this condition speculative holding of the land for higher prices plays a large part. Another cause is the lack of transportation facilities. A settler may clear land and raise crops upon it, but he is helpless if he cannot market them. There are great areas of fertile land unused to-day on this account. In many sections near the national forests pioneer conditions still exist. The population is small and the task of road building is beyond the means of the residents. There is little or no demand for timber and the receipts from the forests which go to the community are small. The fact that the public property is not subject to taxation makes such communities feel, and very justly, that the forests are not contributing enough to local development.

"This situation should be changed. Assistance should be given in the building of roads to bring into productive use the resources of such regions. Therefore the suggestion contained in the last annual report is repeated, that upon a showing of public necessity appropriations be made for specific roads and similar improvements, to be charged against the state's future share of receipts from the forests. Such action would promote the local development of agriculture and other resources.

"To secure the maximum use of the lands still remaining in federal ownership further legislation is needed. There must be a constructive program which will promote development and safeguard public interests. The aim should be to make these properties more useful, available to greater numbers, and effectively instrumental in building up industries."

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655 PER CENT.

Most every dealer sells them

increase in sales in the past five years shows smokers know quality.

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Estabrook & Eaton—Boston